March 30, 2017

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Executive Director 1110 W. Washington St Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RE:

Replacement Continuous Release Reporting Forms for Hickman's Family Farms CR-ERNS Nos. 1173774 (Arlington North) and 1173775 (Maricopa)

Dear Sir or Madam:

On March 28, 2017, we mailed your office four written Continuous Release Reporting Forms for four facilities owned by Hickman's Family Farms which were related to telephonic notifications to the NRS made on March 21, 2017, and were assigned the following CR-ERNS Numbers: 1173773 (Arlington South); 1173774 (Arlington North); 1173775 (Maricopa); and 1173776 (Tonopah). On review of the submission we noted that two of the written Continuous Release Reporting Forms had errors in the attached pages that need to be corrected, and we do so now.

Enclosed please find two replacement Continuous Release Reporting Forms for two of the Hickman's Family Farms facilities, corresponding to CR-ERNS Nos. 1173774 (Arlington North), and 1173775 (Maricopa). Please disregard the reports for these facilities that were mailed to you on March 28, 2017, and utilize these instead. The reports that were mailed to you on March 28, 2017, regarding CR-ERNS Nos. 1173773 (Arlington South) and 1173776 (Tonopah) are not being corrected and remain in effect.

Thank you for your consideration and please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Robert Phalen

Hickman's Family Farms

Environmental Program Manager rphalen@hickmanseggs.com

623-872-2341 (Office Phone)

623-300-5630 (Cell Phone)

Maricopa

Continuous Release Reporting Form

SECTION I: GENI INFO	ERAL RMATIO	N		CR	-ERN	S Num	ber:	1173775
Date of Initial Release	e: Au		Date of Initial Call to NRC: 3/21/2017					
Type of Report: Select from the drop-down list, the type of report that you are submitting					Initial Written Notification			
and rate under the definit best of my knowledge.	certify that ti ions in 40 CF ne and Position	he hazardous substa R 302.8(a) or 355.3 Glenn Hickman, Presi	2 and	eleases I that ai	describ I submi	ed herein Sted inform	nation is	inuous and stable in quantity accurate and current to the
Part A. Facility or \ Name of Facility o		rmation Hickman's Family	Farm	s - Mar	icopa			
Person in Charge of Facility or Vessel	Name	**************************************	an			sition	Preside	ent
Facility Address or Vessel Port of Registration	Street City	12710 N. Murphy F		[AZ]		County		764-2182 Pinal
Dun and Bradstre	et Number	for Facility	0358	364263				
Facility/Vessel Location	Latitude 1	Deg 32 Min	59]	Sec	54.3		Vessel L	ORAN Coordinates
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude in and http://www.census.gov/ge		obtained at the followin				utsig.net/ma		N/A finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, n only.
Part B. Population I	<u>iformation</u>							
Population Density	describes t	n the drop-down he population de s of your facility	ensity	y with	-	1	0 persoi	ns
Sensitive Populations and		ive Populations ary schools, hospitals, or wetlands	retire					ance and Direction from lity, if Known
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius	N/A	o, wenants				N/		

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous rulease under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report - [NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by
a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);

= Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a stutistically significant increase;

= For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable. http://www.dnb.com/US/duns_update
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) tapographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S. Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of tapographic maps for your state, which map be obtained from USGS free of charge. USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Langitude information can be obtained at the following websites—http://www.satsig.act/maps/lan-long-tlader.htm, http://easth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landvlew/.

Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the
 populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located 1/4 mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not
 required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Seusitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of scusitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION CR-ERNS Number: 1173775					
	ing the Release is Continue lease of a hazardous substa a on a SEPARATE sheet.		the state of the s		
Name of Source:	Maricopa Barn Numbers 1-7 M1 = 08/02, M2 = 11/02, M3 = 0	3/03, M4 = 07/03, M5 = 11/03, M6	S = 01/14, M7 = 03/14		
I. Indicate whether the	release from this source is either:				
	nterruption OR	routine, anticipated,	intermittent & incidental to		
accidents, do not qualify for not incidental to normal of sufficiently predictable or 2. Provide a brief states	vents, such as spills, pipe rup for reduced reporting under of perations and, by definition, regular to be considered sta ment describing the basis for station ribe the malfunction and explain v	CERCLA section 103(f)(2). are not continuous or anticulate in quantity and rate. Ing that the release is continuous a	Unanticipated events are sipated, and are not and stable in quantity and rate.		
Manure is continuously manure drying area of The manure is dried vi Each manure drying ar The manure is remove	y removed from the lay house via the house. a fans that reduce the moisture, threa is completely cleaned out at a start of from each house 5-6 days per wately emptied every 14 days.	the conveyor belt and deposited in nereby reducing ammonia emissio minimum of every 7 days and a m	ins.		
3. Identify below how y	you established the pattern or relea	ase and calculated release estimat	es.		
Release data Know	ledge of Operating Procedures	Engineering estimate X Be	est Professional judgment		
Other -					

(Part A)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration all sources of the release from your facility.

Providing this information accurately in the initial

written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately gach continuous release source. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for each of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report each stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about guch source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #3; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C). You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for each continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is desirable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is fugitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such fugitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage lanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul. 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the velease results from a malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

Continuous Release Reporting Form

	IRCE ORMATION tinued)		R-ERNS Number:	1173775
Name of Source:		02, M3 = 03/03, M4	4 = 07/03, M5 = 11/03, M6	= 01/14, M7 = 03/14
or the source identifact source. FFECTED MEDIL the release from this so	IM. Identify the environmurce. If your source releas reat the release to EACH n	e following info nental medium (i.e es hazardous subs	e., air, surface water, soil, o	or ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing action II, Parts A, B, and C, of this
	m affected is air, please als		the source is a stack or a Ground B	ground-based area source. ased
SURFACE WA If the release affect Surface Water Body	TER s any surface water body, N/A	give the name of	the water body,	
Stream	If the release affects a stre Stream Order N/A	eam, give the strea	m order or average flow r	nte, in cubic feet per second. abic feet/second) N/A
Lake	Surface area of lake (in and If the release affects a lake		Average depth of lake area of the lake in acres a	nd the average depth in meters.
		nure drying area w		niles.
associated with the cont values. Please note that identified. For a stack release to ai	inuous release. If this informati the units specified below are sug r, provide the following informati	on is not provided, El gested units. You may ion, if available:	er, such information will assist E A will make conservative assu use other units; however, be cor	tain that the units are clearly
	N/A Gas Exil Velocity water, provide the following info	mution, if available:	N/A Gas remp (degrees ra	Interincent, Resynin, of Cessius) N/A

(Part B)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from <u>each</u> source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
 - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
 - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
 - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
 - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
 - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates						
		Mean				
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity				
<u>Order</u>	(CFS)	(fect/sec)				
1	0.65	1.0				
2	3.10	1.3				
3	15.00	1.5				
4	71.00	1.8				
5	340.00	2.3				
6	1,600.00	2.7				
7	7,600.00	3.3				
8	56,000.00	3.9				
9	171,000.00	5.6				
10	810,000.00	5.9				

I.

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth if the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is <u>not</u> required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information helow is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack, (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- 2. If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

ECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION (continued)						CR-ERNS Number:	1173775
art C: Identity Please provide a S	The second secon			stance or Mixture	e Released From	Each Source	
Name of Source:		Maricopa Barn Nur M1 = 08/02, M2 =	mbers 1-7 11/02, M3 = 03/0	3, M4 = 07/03, M5 = 1	1/03, M6 = 01/14, M7	= 03/14	
ist each hazardous	substance re	leased from the s	source identified	above and provide the	he following inform:	ation. Include units where appropr	iate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).
Name of Hazardous	s Substance	<u>CASRN</u> #		nal Range g, or Ci per day) Lower Bound	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in lbs., kg, or Ci)	r Period of the Release
Ammonia		7664-41-7	896 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365	Unknown	All 12 Months
						/ function of the second secon	
				All field and delicated in the least of the			
List each mixture re	leased from	the source identif	fied above and p	rovide the following Normal Range of		e units where appropriate. Radionucli	des in curies (Ci).
	Name of Haza	ce	Weight	Components (in lbs., kg, or Ci per c Upper Low	Mixtur day) (in lbs., kg, or C ver Upper	i per day) Number of Days Lower Release Occurs	Total Quantity of Mixture Released Period of in Previous Year the
Name of Mixture	Componer	ents <u>CASRN</u>	# Percentage	Bound Bour	nd Bound	Bound (per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci) Release
N/A					1		
			<u> </u>				

EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393).

The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCl) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFl) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFl occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

		Normal Range (in lbs., kg or Ci per day)		Number of Days Total Quantity Release Occurs Released in Previous Year		Period of the
Name of Hazardous Substance	CASRN#	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	7647010	9,950 lbs	0 lbs	8	11,500 lbs.	February; June
Hydrogen Flouride (HFI)	7664393	6,000 lbs	1 lb	120	13,800	All 12 months

EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and 2.3.5-tri-chlorophenol:

and the second s	Alexander Alexander de la companya d				nal Range of O		Il Range of		Total Quantity of	
Name of Mixture	Name of Hazardous Substance <u>Components</u>	CASRN#	Weight Percentage		g or Ci per day) Lower Bound			Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	, ,	Period of the <u>Release</u>
Z	(components listed below)					100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
Z	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 lbs					
Z	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 lbs					
Z	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	20%	20 lbs	0 lbs		A 466666			

(Part C)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

Part C - Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For <u>each</u> source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source.

You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

Normal Range

The <u>normal range</u> of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range.

Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For each source, follow the directions below to report each hazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you wish to report separately.

- I, Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in most chemical supplier company catalogues.
- 2. Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year.
- 3. Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 4. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 5. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For each source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- 2. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- 3. Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture.
- 4. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardous substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
- 5. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 6. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 7. Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 8. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Continuous Release Reporting Form

ECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATIO	ON	CR-ERNS Number:	1173775			
nlculation of the SSI Trigger or EACH hazardous substance co e releasing sources and their upp bstance.	omponent of a mix oer bounds. Please	ture indicated in Section I use a SEPARATE sheet f	I, Part C, list the names or EACH hazardous			
ame of Hazardous Substance:	Ammonla					
o calculate the SSI trigger (i.e., the upp bove, aggregate the upper bounds of the section II, Part C. If the hazardous substantial of the component as calculated in Section II, Part C.	e normal range of the id tance is also a compone	lentified hazardous substance act ent of a mixture, be certain to inc	ross all sources identified in clude the upper bound of the			
Name of Source(s)		the Release (specify lbs., kg., or Ci)				
Maricopa Barn #s 1-7	896 lbs	S.				
		Sangara Sangara da san	ing base op the multi-time as a submanished from a function op an ip mapped (the state submanished)			
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this						

* This method for calculating the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance or mixture occur simultaneously. To the extent that a hazardous substance is released from your facility from different sources and at different frequencies, you may adjust the SSI trigger as appropriate so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the release. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility or vessel. The normal range of the release includes all releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across all sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from all sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for each hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the
 hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of
 ammonta.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

Hazardous	lazardous Substanc	e Upper
Substance	Source	Bound
Ammonia	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.
	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.
Upper B	ound for Ammonia	235 lbs.

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for ninimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (28227), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Arlington North

SECTION I: GENE INFO	RAL RMATION		CR-ERNS	Number: 1173774	
Date of Initial Release	: July,	2008	Date of Initial Call to NRC: 3/21/2017		
•	t from the d ype of repor ubmitting	-	tial Written Noti	fication	
				herein are continuous and stable in qu l information is accurate and current to	
Date 3/22/2017 Nam	e and Position	Glenn Hickman, President		Signature AMV	
Part A. Facility or V	essel Infor	mation			***************************************
Name of Facility or	r Vessel	Hickman's Family Far	ms - Arlington Nort	h	
Person in Charge of Facility or	Name	Glenn Hickman	Posit	ion President	
Vessel	Phone Numb	er 623-872-2308	Alt Phone	No. 623-764-2182	
Facility Address or Vessel Port of	Street 3	2902 W. Ward Road		County Maricopa	
Registration	City	Arlington Stat	e AZ Zip Code	85322	
Dun and Bradstree	et Number	for Facility 03	35864263		
Facility/Vessel	Latitude De	eg 33 Min 21	Sec 56.8872	Vessel LORAN Coordinates	
Location	Longitude Do	^{2g} -112 Min 45	Sec 10.4754	N/A	
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude inj and http://www.census.gov/ge	L formation can be o/landview/. Do t	obtained at the following wo not use P.O. Box, Rural Rov	ebsites: http://www.satsi ite or Mailing Address.	g.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.goot Use physical location only	gle.com/
Part B. Population In	<u>iformation</u>				
Population Density	describes th	n the drop-down list the population dens tof your facility or	ity within a one-		
Sensitive Populations and		ve Populations or ry schools, hospitals, ret or wetlands)		Estimated Distance and Direction fro Facility, if Known	m
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius		N/A	The state of the s	N/A	

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hozardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous release under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report - [NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by
 a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- = Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a statistically significant increase:
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable, http://www.dub.com/US/duns/update/
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S.Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of topographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge, USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites. http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth-google.com/, and http://www.census-gov/geo/landview/.

Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the
 populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located % mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not
 required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

Continuous Release Reporting Form

SECTION II: SOUR INFOR	CE MATION	CR-ERNS Number:	1173774
For EACH source of a r	ting the Release is Continuo elease of a hazardous substai n on a SEPARATE sheet.	•	
Name of Source:	Arlington North Barn Numbers 13-2 AN 13 = 07/08, AN 14 = 09/08, AN 1 AN 20 = 09/09, AN 21 = 06/09, AN 2 ANPH = 05/14, ANP) = 07/14, ANP	5 = 11/08, AN16 = 01/09, AN17 = 2 = 08/10, AN23 = 10/10, AN24 =	= 03/09, AN18 = 05/09, AN19 = 07/09, = 12/10, AN25 = 08/11, AN26 = 10/11,
Indicate whether the	e release from this source is either: interruption OR	routine, anticipated,	, intermittent & incidental to
accidents, do not qualify not incidental to normal	events, such as spills, pipe rup for reduced reporting under (operations and, by definition, r regular to be considered sta	CERCLA section 103(f)(2). are not continuous or antic	Unanticipated events are
If malfunction, des	ement describing the basis for statir cribe the malfunction and explain w ole in quantity and rate given the no	hy the release from the malfunc	
manure drying area of t The manure is dried via Each manure drying are The manure is removed	removed from the lay house via the he house. fans that reduce the moisture, there is completely cleaned out at a minute from each house 5-6 days per weely emptled every 14 days.	aby reducing ammonia emissions nimum of every 7 days and a ma	
3. Identify below how	you established the pattern or relea	ase and calculated release estima	ites.
☐ Release data ☑Kno	wledge of Operating Procedures [☐ Engineering estimate 🗵 B	est Professional judgment
Other -			

(Part A)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration all sources of the release from your facility.

Providing this information accurately in the initial

written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately <u>each</u> continuous release <u>source</u>. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for <u>each</u> of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report <u>each</u> stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the releases from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the Individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your name doorces. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C) You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for <u>each</u> continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separates sources for purposes of reporting. This is destrable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is figitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such figitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs.

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the release results from a mulfunction, describe the mulfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

ECTION II: SO	URCE		
INF	FORMATION ntinued)	CR-ERNS Number:	1173774
Name of Source:	Anington North Barn Numbers 13- AN14 = 09/08, AN15 = 11/08, AN AN20 = 09/09, AN21 = 06/09, AN AN26 = 10/11, ANPH = 05/14, AN	16 = 01/09, AN17 = 03/09, AN18 22 = 08/10, AN23 = 10/10, AN24	= 05/09, AN19 = 07/09,
art B: Specific Inf	formation on the Source	111-11111111111111111111111111111111111	
or the source ident	ified above, provide the followin	g information. Please prov	vide a SEPARATE sheet for
ACH source.			
the release from this se	UM. Identify the environmental mediource. If your source releases hazardou treat the release to EACH medium as a maffected.	s substances to more than one me	edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing
⊗ AIR If the media	um affected is air, please also specify w	thether the source is a stack or a	ground-based area source.
Stack Inc	dicate stack height in feet or meters	Ground Bas	sed
		A COMMITTEE OF THE PROPERTY OF	anness and the second of the s
SURFACE WA If the release affec Surface Water Body	ts any surface water body, give the name N/A	me of the water body,	
☐ Stream	If the release affects a stream, give th	e stream order or average flow r	ate, in cubic feet per second.
	Stream Order N/A	OR Average Flow Rate (cu	bic feet/second) N/A
Lake	Surface area of lake (in acres)	N/A Average depth of lak	te (in meters) N/A
	If the release affects a lake, give the s	urface area of the lake in acres a	nd the average depth in meters.
O SOIL OR GRO			
O DOWN ONE OWN	JUND WATER		
•	or under ground, the location of public	water supply wells within two n	niles.
If the release is on			niles.
If the release is on	or under ground, the location of public		niles.
If the release is on N/A All manure The following informat associated with the con-	or under ground, the location of public	a within the lay house. Information However, such information will assist El ded, EPA will make conservative assur	PA in evaluating the risks
If the release is on N/A All manure The following informat associated with the convalues. Please note that identified.	e is contained in the manure drying area Optional tion is not required to comply with the regulation;	Information Information Inwever, such information will assist El ded, EPA will make conservative assur ou may use other units; however, be cert	PA in evaluating the risks nptions about the appropriate
If the release is on N/A All manure The following informat associated with the convalues. Please note that identified.	or under ground, the location of public e is contained in the manure drying area Optional tion is not required to comply with the regulation; tinuous release. If this information is not provi at the units specified below are suggested units. Y ir, provide the following information, if available:	a within the lay house. Information thowever, such information will assist El ded, EPA will make conservative assur fou may use other units; however, be cert	PA in evaluating the risks
The following informat associated with the comvalues. Please note that identified. For a stack release to aillusted diameter (feet or meter)	or under ground, the location of public e is contained in the manure drying area Optional tion is not required to comply with the regulation; tinuous release. If this information is not provi at the units specified below are suggested units. Y ir, provide the following information, if available:	Information Information Intowever, such information will assist El ded, EPA will make conservative assur ou may use other units; however, be cert : cc) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fal	PA in evaluating the risks nptions about the appropriate lain that the units are clearly
The following informat associated with the convalues. Please note that identified. For a stack release to ail. Inside diameter (feet or meters)	e is contained in the manure drying area Optional tion is not required to comply with the regulation; tinuous release. If this information is not proviet the units specified below are suggested units. Yes, provide the following information, if available: ors N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/s	Information Information Intowever, such information will assist El ded, EPA will make conservative assur ou may use other units; however, be cert : cc) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fal	PA in evaluating the risks nptions about the appropriate lain that the units are clearly

(Part B)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from each source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
 - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
 - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
 - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
 - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
 - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimate	d Average Stream F	low Rates
	tipe separate had the training to proper and the service of the se	Mean
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity
Order	(CFS)	(feetinee
1	0,65	1.0
2	3.10	1,3
3	15.00	1,5
4	71.00	1.8
5	340.00	2.3
6	1,600.00	2.7
7	7,600.00	3.3
8	56,000.00	3.9
9	171,000.00	5.6
10	810,000.00	5.9

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth If the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release, if the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack; (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- 2 If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION (continued)						CR-ERNS Number:	1173774	ε.
art C: Identity an Please provide a SE				stance or Mixtur	e Released From	Each Source	STATE OF THE STATE	
ieuse provide a Sist	AMAILS		ii source.					
Name of Source:	AN	13 = 07/08, AN1	4 = 09/08, AN15	& 3 Pullet Houses = H = 11/08, AN16 = 01/09 = 10/10, AN24 = 12/10	, AN17 = 03/09, AN1	8 = 05/09, AN19 = 07/09, AN2	0 = 09/09,	
ist each hazardous su	AN	PH = 05/14. ANE	I = 07/14. ANP.I	= 08/15			riate. Radionuclides in cui	ries (Ci).
Name of Hazardous S	ubstance	CASRN#		mal Range g, or Ci per day) Lower Bound	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	Total Quantity Released in Previous Yea (in lbs., kg, or Ci)	r Period of <u>Releas</u>	
Ammonia		7664-41-7	896 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365	Unknown	All 12 Months	***************************************
	·					Address of procession and account of the second of the sec		
			or the second		and the second s			
ist each mixture relea	ised from tl	he source identi	fied above and p			de units where appropriate. Radionucl	ides in curies (Ci).	
Na	me of Hazai Substance		Weight	Normal Range of Components (in lbs., kg, or Ci per of Upper Low	Mixtuday) (in lbs., kg, or (re	Total Quantity of Mixture Released in Previous Year	Period o
Name of Mixture	Component	ts CASRN	# Percentage	Bound Bour	nd Bound	Bound (per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
N/A								
						li.		ļ.

EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393).

The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCl) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFl) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFl occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

to the first terminal property of the			Normal Range (in lbs., kg or Ci per day)		Number of Days Release Occurs	Total Quantity Released in Previous Year	Period of the
enterent popularity	Name of Hazardous Substance	CASRN#	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
CONTRACTOR	Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	7647010	9,950 lbs	0 lbs	8	11,500 lbs.	February; June
- Annabia - Annabia (Catalan Personal P	Hydrogen Flouride (HFI)	7664393	6,000 lbs	1 lb	120	13,800	All 12 months

EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and 2,3,5-tri-chlorophenol:

: 100	9-19-9-1		ya asaman kalantu saanan konopensi ka a saminin da ariisin kalantii ka asaminin ka asaminin ka asaminin ka asami			al Range of O	- T - C - B	Range of ixture	restanción minimicació, qua de commerce consignar menergologo, quante que definicionis deletar	Total Quantity of	ooranaanaanaan naadaadaadaadaa ee ka
	Name of Mixture	Name of Hazardous Substance Components	CASRN#	Weight Percentage			(in lbs., kg Upper Bound	or Ci per day) Lower <u>Bound</u>	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)		Period of the <u>Release</u>
	Z	(components listed below)					100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
	Z	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 lbs					
	Z	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 lbs					
	Z	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	20%	20 lbs	0 lbs					

(Part C)

CR-ERNS Number:

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Part C - Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For <u>each</u> source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source.

You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

Normal Range

The normal range of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range.

Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For each source, follow the directions below to report each bazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you wish to report separately.

- 1. Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in most chemical supplier company catalogues.
- 2. Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year.
- 3 Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 4. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year,
- 5. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For gach source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source,

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- 2. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- 3. Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture.
- 4. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardous substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
- 5. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 6. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 7. Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 8. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Continuous Release Reporting Form

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expitation Date: 11-30-2018

und of the normal range of a release) for the hazardous substance identified mal range of the identified hazardous substance across all sources identified in is also a component of a mixture, be certain to include the upper bound of the in your calculation of the SSI trigger.
Upper Bound of the Normal Range of the Release (specify lbs., kg., or Ci)
896 lbs.
4
į

releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across <u>all</u> sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from <u>all</u> sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for each hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- 2. Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonta.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

E .	tion of the SSI Trig Iazardous Substanc	• • •	
Hazardous Substance	Upper <u>Bound</u>		
Аптоліа	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.	
operation of the state of the s	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.	
Upper B	ound for Ammonia	235_lbs.	

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Arlington South

SECTION I: GENE INFOR	V	CR-ERNS N	Number:	1173773				
Date of Initial Release: April, 1998			Date of Initial	l Call to NI	RC: 3/21/2017			
Type of Report: Select from the drop-down list, the type of report that you are submitting Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification								
Signed Statement: I certify that the hazardous substance releases described herein are continuous and stable in quantity and rate under the definitions in 40 CFR 302.8(a) or 355.32 and that all submitted information is accurate and current to the best of my knowledge.								
Date 3/22/2017 Nam	e and Position	Glenn Hickman, President		Signature	MAN			
Part A. Facility or V	essel Infor	mation			Mikki Marahasa at makasa maraha masa manga da da masa milas di masa da ka di masa da ka di masa da maka di mas Ta			
Name of Facility or	r Vessel	Hickman's Family fan	ns - Arlington South	l				
Person in Charge of Facility or	Name	Glenn Hickman	Positi	on Presid	lent			
¥7				Alt Phone No. 623-764-2182				
Facility Address	Street	32425 W. Salome High	nway C	County	Maricopa			
or Vessel Port of Registration	City	Arlington Sta	te AZ Zip Code	85322				
Dun and Bradstree	et Number	for Facility 035	364263					
Facility/Vessel	Latitude D	Deg 33 Min 21	Sec 41.8458	Vessel	LORAN Coordinates			
Location	Longitude D		Sec 22.694		N/A			
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/. Do not use P.O. Box, Rural Route or Mailing Address. Use physical location only.								
Part B. Population I	nformation	L						
Population Density	describes	Select from the drop-down list, the range that describes the population density within a one-nile radius of your facility or vessel.						
Sensitive Populations and		tive Populations or ary schools, hospitals, re or wetlands)		1	istance and Direction from scility, if Known			
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius		N/A		N	/A			

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous release under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report -

[NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by
 a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a statistically significant increase;
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable, http://www.dnb.com/US/duns_update/
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S.Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of topographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge. USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/.

Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- 2. Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located 4 mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number:	1173773						
Part A: Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate. For EACH source of a release of a hazardous substance or mixture from your facility or vessel, provide the following information on a SEPARATE sheet.								
Name of Source: Arlington South Barns = Numbers 1 AS1 = 8/98, AS2 = 10/98, AS3 = 2/9 AS9 = 10/01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 = 6 ASPE = 2/01, ASPF = 6/01, ASPG =	99, AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/99, AS 6/07, AS12 = 8/07, ASPA = 4/98							
 Indicate whether the release from this source is either: Continuous without interruption OR	routine, anticipated,	intermittent & incidental to						
Note that unanticipated events, such as spills, pipe rupt accidents, do not qualify for reduced reporting under C not incidental to normal operations and, by definition, a sufficiently predictable or regular to be considered stab	ERCLA section 103(f)(2). are not continuous or antic	Unanticipated events are						
2. Provide a brief statement describing the basis for stating If malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain who continuous and stable in quantity and rate given the not. Manure is continuously removed from the lay house via the comanure drying area of the house.	hy the release from the malfunc te above.	tion should be considered						
The manure is dried via fans that reduce the moisture, thereby Each manure drying area is completely cleaned out at a minim. The manure is removed from each house 5-6 days per week. Each house is completely emptied every 14 days.		mum of every 14 days.						
3. Identify below how you established the pattern or relea	se and calculated release estima	ites.						
☐ Release data ☑Knowledge of Operating Procedures ☐	Engineering estimate 🔀 B	Best Professional judgment						
Other -								

(Part A)

CR-ERNS Number:

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General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration <u>all</u> sources of the release from your facility. For example, it me assurante amount of a parallelish has below a value of which within 14 hours recomment for the records on the theory of the parallelish resolutes and the release must be release to the parallelish even if some release information on the sourcest of the parallelish in provide EPA with sufficient to evalue the risk associated with the confinence velocity. Providing this information accurately in the initial written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately <u>each</u> continuous release <u>source</u>. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for <u>each</u> of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report <u>each</u> stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C). You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for each continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is desirable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is fugitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such fugitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs.

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul. 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the release results from a malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

SECTION II: SOURCE								
INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173773							
(continued)								
Name of Source: AS1 = 8/98, AS2 = 10/98, AS3 = 2 AS9 = 10/01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 ASPD = 4/07, ASPE = 2/01, ASPE	1 - 12, and 7 Pullet Houses = A, B, C, D, E, F, G) 2/99, AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/99, AS6 = 2/00, AS7 = 7/00, AS8 = 6/01, = 6/07, AS12 = 8/07, ASPA = 4/98, ASPB = 5/98, ASPC = 4/07, = 6/01, ASPG = 8/10							
Part B: Specific Information on the Source								
EACH source. AFFECTED MEDIUM. Identify the environmental medition by the release from this source. If your source releases hazardou	g information. Please provide a SEPARATE sheet for um (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected as substances to more than one medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing separate source and complete Section II, Parts A, B, and C, of this							
⊗ AIR If the medium affected is air, please also specify w	thether the source is a stack or a ground-based area source.							
Stack Indicate stack height in feet or meters	Ground Based							
	2							
If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body. Surface Water Body N/A								
Stream Order N/A	one stream order or average flow rate, in cubic feet per second. OR Average Flow Rate (cubic feet/second) N/A							
Lake Surface area of lake (in acres)	N/A Average depth of lake (in meters) N/A							
If the release affects a lake, give the s	surface area of the lake in acres and the average depth in meters.							
○ SOIL OR GROUND WATER								
O .	water supply wells within two miles							
If the release is on or under ground, the location of public water supply wells within two miles. N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house.								
Optional Information The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with the continuous release. If this information is not provided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units. You may use other units; however, be certain that the units are clearly identified. For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available: Inside diameter (feet or meters) N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/sec) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fahrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if available:								
Average velocity of surface water (feet/second)	N/A							

(Part B)

CR-ERNS Number:

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Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from <u>each</u> source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
 - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
 - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
 - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
 - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
 - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates						
		Mean				
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity				
<u>Order</u>	(CFS)	(feet/sec)				
1	0.65	1.0				
2	3.10	1.3				
3	15.00	1.5				
4	71.00	1.8				
5	340.00	2.3				
6	1,600.00	2.7				
7	7,600.00	3.3				
8	56,000.00	3.9				
9	171,000.00	5.6				
10	810,000.00	5.9				

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth If the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is <u>not</u> required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- 1. If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack; (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- 2. If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION (continued)						CR-ERNS Number:	1173773
Part C: Identity and		A T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Participation and the second of the second o	stance or Mixtur	e Released From	Each Source	
Please provide a SEPA	ARATE s	heet for EACI	d source.				
Name of Source:	AS1 =	8/98. AS2 = 10/	98. AS3 = 2/99. A	AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/	s = A, B, C, D, E, F, G) 99, AS6 = 2/00, AS7 = D = 4/07, ASPE = 2/01	7/00, AS8 = 6/01, AS9 = 10/0 , ASPF = 6/01, ASPG = 8/10	01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 = 6/07,
List each hazardous subs	tance rele	ased from the s	ource identified	above and provide t	he following informa	tion. Include units where appropr	riate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).
Name of Hazardous Sub	stance	CASRN#		nal Range , or Ci per day) Lower Bound	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	Total Quantity Released in Previous Yea (in lbs., kg, or Ci)	r Period of the <u>Release</u>
Ammonia		7664-41-7	991 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365	Unknown	All 12 Months
		orestal labels gradical electric constitue of the second	Executive replaced in the second control of the con	Application of the continuous		The first includes the positive from the consequences of the conse	
		Admining supersum and days			Friedmann and and an artist and advantage of the State (State (St		
						<u> </u>	
List each mixture release	d from th	e source identifi	ed above and pi	ovide the following in Normal Range of		units where appropriate. Radionucli	des in curies (Ci).
Name	of Hazaro	lous	(Components	Mixture day) (in lbs., kg, or Ci		Total Quantity of Mixture Released Period of
S	Substance omponents		Weight	Upper Low Bound Bour	er Upper	Lower Release Occurs Bound (per year)	in Previous Year the (in lbs., kg or Ci) Release
N/A					Angulation was the state of the part of the state of the		
			All property of the second of				
A constant of the second of th					and hydron assessed hill (1) hose as positivities	- Also designation of the second seco	

EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393).

The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCl) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFl) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFl occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

		Normal Range (in lbs., kg or Ci per day)		Number of Days Release Occurs	Total Quantity Released in Previous Year	Period of the
Name of Hazardous Substance	CASRN#	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	7647010	9,950 lbs	0 lbs	8	11,500 lbs.	February; June
Hydrogen Flouride (HFl)	7664393	6,000 lbs	1 lb	120	13,800	All 12 months

EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and 2,3,5-tri-chlorophenol:

					Range of O		Range of			
	3				ponents		xture		Total Quantity of	
	Name of Hazardous Substance	CA CDAL!	Weight	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Number of Days Release Occurs	Mixture Released in Previous Year	Period of the
Name of Mixture	<u>Components</u>	CASRN#	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Bound</u>	Bound	<u>Bound</u>	<u>Bound</u>	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
Z	(components listed below)					100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
Z	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 lbs					
Z	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 Ibs					
Z	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	20%	20 lbs	0 lbs					

(Part C)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

Part C - Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For <u>each</u> source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source.

You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

Normal Range

The <u>normal range</u> of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range.

Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For each source, follow the directions below to report each hazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you wish to report separately.

- Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in most chemical supplier company catalogues.
- 2. Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year.
- 3. Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 4. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 5. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For each source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- 2. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- 3. Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture.
- 4. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardous substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
- 5. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 6. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 7. Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 8. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Continuous Release Reporting Form

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expiration Date: 11-30-2018

culation of the SSI Trigger EACH hazardous substance componen	t of a wint	CR-ERNS Number:	I Part C list the names			
releasing sources and their upper bound tance.	-					
ne of Hazardous Substance: Ammoni	a					
calculate the SSI trigger (i.e., the upper bound on ove, aggregate the upper bounds of the normal raction II, Part C. If the hazardous substance is als apponent as calculated in Section II, Part C, in you	nge of the ide	entified hazardous substance ac nt of a mixture, be certain to inc	ross all sources identified in clude the upper bound of the			
Name of Source(s)	general and the second and the secon	the Release (specify lbs., kg., or Ci)				
Barn #s 1 - 12, & Pullet Houses A - G	991 lbs		Zasti inaasiatii taalija salija salii ili waxaa salii aha iliya in too lahii ili salii salii salii salii salii			
		Company of the Compan				
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this hazardo		ao vologra*e 001 lbe	Green - જેમન કર્યું (૧ ૧૬ માનું અને જ માં			

* This method for calculating the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance or mixture occur simultaneously. To the extent that a hazardous substance is released from your facility from different sources and at different frequencies, you may adjust the SSI trigger as appropriate so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the release. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility or vessel. The normal range of the release includes all releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across all sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from <u>all</u> sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for <u>each</u> hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- 2. Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonia.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

Calculation of the SSI Trigger for a Hazardous Substance							
Hazardous Substance	Upper Bound						
Ammonia	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.					
	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.					
Upper B	ound for Ammonia	235 lbs.					

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Tonopah

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expiration Date: 11-30-2018

SECTION I: GENER INFOR	RAL MATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173776						
Date of Initial Release:	September, 2014	Date of Initial Call to NRC: 3/21/2017						
Type of Report: Select from the drop-down list, the type of report that you are submitting Initial Written Notification								
Signed Statement: I certify that the hazardous substance releases described herein are continuous and stable in quantity and rate under the definitions in 40 CFR 302.8(a) or 355.32 and that all submitted information is accurate and current to the best of my knowledge. Date 3/22/2017 Name and Position Glenn Hickman, President Signature								
Part A. Facility or Vessel Information Name of Facility or Vessel Hickman's Family Farms - Tonopah								
Person in Charge of Facility or Vessel	Name Glenn Hickman Phone Number 623-872-2308	Position President Alt Phone No. 623-764-2182						
Facility Address or Vessel Port of Registration	Street 41717 W. Indian Scho City Tonopah Sta							
Dun and Bradstree	t Number for Facility 0	35864263						
Facility/Vessel Location	Latitude Deg 33 Min 29	Sec 18.65 Vessel LORAN Coordinates						
Longitude Deg112 Min57 Sec4.4 N/A NOTE: Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/. Do not use P.O. Box, Rural Route or Mailing Address. Use physical location only.								
Part B. Population In	nformation							
Population Density	describes the nonulation density within a one-IIII - 700 nersons							
Sensitive Populations and	Sensitive Populations or (e.g., elementary schools, hospitals, re or wetlands)							
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius	N/A	N/A						

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous release under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report -

[NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by
 a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- = Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a statistically significant increase.
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable. http://www.dnb.com/USduns_update/
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S.Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call I-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of topographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge. USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: lttp://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/. and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/.

Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- 2. Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located ¼ mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

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SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173776						
Part A: Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate. For EACH source of a release of a hazardous substance or mixture from your facility or vessel, provide the following information on a SEPARATE sheet.							
Name of Source: Tonopah Barn Numbers 1-14 and T1 = 9/14, T2 = 11/14, T3 = 01/15, T9 = 01/16, T10 = 03/16, T11 = 11	Pullet House L , T4 = 03/15, T5 = 05/15, T6 = 07/15, T7 = 09/15, T8 = 11/15, 1/16, T12 = 01/17, T13 = 03/17, T14 = 05/17, PL = 07/16						
Indicate whether the release from this source is either:	:						
★ Continuous without interruption OR	routine, anticipated, intermittent & incidental to						
Note that unanticipated events, such as spills, pipe rup accidents, do not qualify for reduced reporting under not incidental to normal operations and, by definition, sufficiently predictable or regular to be considered sta	CERCLA section 103(f)(2). Unanticipated events are , are not continuous or anticipated, and are not						
	ing that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. why the release from the malfunction should be considered ote above.						
Manure is continuously removed from the lay house via the manure drying area of the house. The manure is dried via fans that reduce the moisture, there	reby reducing ammonia emissions.						
Each manure drying area is completely cleaned out at a minute manure is removed from each house 5-6 days per were Each house is completely emptied every 14 days.	inimum of every 7 days and a maximum of every 14 days.						
3. Identify below how you established the pattern or rele	ease and calculated release estimates.						
Release data Knowledge of Operating Procedures	Engineering estimate 🔀 Best Professional judgment						
Other -							

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part A)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration <u>all</u> sources of the release from your facility. For example, it the agreement announced by a particular hospitalism substance released which is the particular release must be identified, even if some release amounts from inclination sources, of the release the RO. The purpose of resulting take matter on the sources, of the release to provide EPA while sufficient information to evaluate the release to continuous release. Providing this information accurately in the initial written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately <u>each</u> continuous release <u>source</u>. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for <u>each</u> of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report <u>each</u> stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #3; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C). You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for each continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is desirable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is fugitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such fugitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs.

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul. 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the release results from a malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

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ECTION II: SOU	RCE								
INF	ORMATION	CR-ERNS Number:	1173776						
(con	tinued)								
ame of Source:	Tonopah Barn Numbers 1-14 and T1 = 9/14, T2 = 11/14, T3 = 01/15 T9 = 01/16, T10 = 03/16, T11 = 11	, T4 = 03/15, T5 = 05/15, T6 = 07/	/15, T7 = 09/15, T8 = 11/15,						
art B: Specific Info	rmation on the Source								
	ied above, provide the following	g information. Please prov	ide a SEPARATE sheet for						
ACH source.	That was a second of the secon								
the release from this so	M. Identify the environmental medium. If your source releases hazardou	um (i.e., air, surface water, soil, o	r ground water) that is affected						
air and ground water), to	eat the release to EACH medium as a								
rmat for EACH medium	affected.								
AIR If the medium	m affected is air, please also specify w	thether the source is a stack or a g	rround-based area source.						
Stack Indi	cate stack height in feet or meters	Ground B	ased						
Hele and the state of the state									
○ SURFACE WA	TER								
0	any surface water body, give the nar	me of the water hody							
II mo rotoago arroot	Taily surface water body, give the har	the of the water body.							
Surface									
Water Body	N/A		MANAGE CONTRACTOR CONT						
The second secon	T.C.1								
Stream	If the release affects a stream, give th	ie siream order or average flow ra	ite, in cubic feet per second.						
	Stream Order N/A	OR Average Flow Rate (cu	bic feet/second) N/A						
☐ Lake	Surface area of lake (in acres) N	I/A Average depth of lak	e (in meters) N/A						
	To the second se								
	If the release affects a lake, give the s	curtace area of the lake in acres ar	id the average depth in meters.						
			2000 (Control 1980)						
O SOIL OR GRO	UND WATER								
•	or under ground, the location of public	water supply wells within two m	niles.						
	re is contained in the manure drying are								
The following information	Optional on is not required to comply with the regulation;	Information	A in evaluating the ricks						
associated with the conti	nuous release. If this information is not provi	ded, EPA will make conservative assur	options about the appropriate						
values. Please note that identified.	the units specified below are suggested units. Y	ou may use omer units; however, be cert	ain mat the units are clearly						
identified.									
	provide the following information, if available	For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available:							
			arenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A						
For a stack release to air		ec) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fal	urenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A						
For a stack release to air Inside diameter (feet or meter For a release to surface v	s) N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/s	ec) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fal	urenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A						

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part B)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from <u>each</u> source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
 - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
 - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
 - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
 - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
 - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
 - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates				
		Mean		
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity		
<u>Order</u>	(CFS)	(feet/sec)		
1	0.65	1.0		
2	3.10	1.3		
3	15.00	1.5		
4	71.00	1.8		
5	340.00	2.3		
6	1,600.00	2.7		
7	7,600.00	3.3		
8	56,000.00	3.9		
9	171,000.00	5.6		
10	810,000.00	5.9		

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth If the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- 1. If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack; (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- 2. If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393).

The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCl) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFl) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFl occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

			l Range or Ci per day)	Number of Days Release Occurs	Total Quantity Released in Previous Year	Period of the
Name of Hazardous Substance	CASRN#	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	7647010	9,950 lbs	0 lbs	8	11,500 lbs.	February; June
Hydrogen Flouride (HFl)	7664393	6,000 lbs	1 lb	120	13,800	All 12 months

EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and 2,3,5-tri-chlorophenol:

1					Normal 1	Range of OI	Normal	Range of			
					Comp	onents	☐ Mix	cture		Total Quantity of	
-		Name of Hazardous			(in lbs., kg or	r Ci per day)	(in lbs., kg o	or Ci per day)	Number of Days		Period of
		Substance		Weight	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Release Occurs	in Previous Year	the
	Name of Mixture	<u>Components</u>	CASRN#	Percentage	Bound	Bound	Bound	Bound	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
	Z	(components listed below)					100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
	Z	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 lbs					
	Z	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 lbs					
	Z	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	20%	20 lbs	0 lbs					

ECTION II: SOURCE (continue		ION			CR-ERNS Number:	1173776
art C: Identity and Quan lease provide a SEPARATE	The state of the s	Contract the second second second second second	ance or Mixtur	e Released From	Each Source	
Tame of Source:	nopah Barn Numbo = 11/15, T9 = 01/1	ers 1-14 and Pullet I 6, T10 = 03/16, T11	House L T1 = 9/1 I = 11/16, T12 = 01/1	4, T2 = 11/14, T3 = 01 17, T13 = 03/17, T14 =	/15, T4 = 03/15, T5 = 05/15, T6 05/17, PL = 07/16	S = 07/15, T7 = 09/15,
ist each hazardous substance ro	eleased from the	source identified a	bove and provide t	he following informa	tion. Include units where appropris	ate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).
Name of Hazardous Substance	CASRN#		al Range or Ci per day) <u>Lower Bound</u>	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in lbs., kg, or Ci)	Period of the <u>Release</u>
Ammonia	7664-41-7	1,593 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365	Unknown	All 12 months
	v/	ygrad dodonado				
athelic and the party and a commence of the second		August a production of the control of the cont				
800 (FE 1900) (SE 1900) (FE 1900) (F		100	L	- f x 1 1	T. A	
ist each mixture released from	the source identi	ned above and pro	Normal Range of			is in curies (Ci).
Name of Haz Substand Name of Mixture Compone	be	Weight	Components 1 lbs., kg, or Ci per c Upper Low Bound Bour	er Upper	per day) Number of Days Lower Release Occurs	Total Quantity of Mixture Released Period of in Previous Year the (in lbs., kg or Ci) Release
V/A						
						MANAGEMENT (ASSESSMENT PROPERTY OF ASSESSMENT PROPERTY PROPERTY OF ASSESSMENT PROPERTY PROP
1 1	1 1	£4:	- Section - Sect	14 11	1	

Continuous Release Reporting Form

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expiration Date: 11-30-2018

releasing sources and their upperstance.	mponent of a mi er bounds. Pleas	xture indicated in Section e use a SEPARATE sheet	II, Part C, list the names for EACH hazardous
ne of Hazardous Substance:	Ammonia		
calculate the SSI trigger (i.e., the upper ove, aggregate the upper bounds of the ction II, Part C. If the hazardous substa imponent as calculated in Section II, Par	normal range of the ince is also a compo	identified hazardous substance in the stance in the desired in the standard in	across all sources identified in nclude the upper bound of the lormal Range of
Name of Source(s)		the Release (specify	lbs., kg., or Ci)
Tonopah Barn #s 1-14 & Pullet House	e L [1,59]	3 lbs.	
to the section of the		milionalis of the said of the said of the	THE SHEET RESTORAGE
and the second s		444-200 Hall - 14-	
	Sales		ANTONIO ANTONI
nomine thin continue the following and the second s	Regarder Completion		aliti ganan a gana a
v (d. 1870-1857) (3304) (- Formbandoninadhardeninadharden en real carres de desimbol	Million de company de graphe	a nikana minini. Buti manana mana mama mama mama muma muma mu	nieg jaže irgorono stol u on obaizkiejin įdalietinospionios j
	And the state of t		
		a minimized financial of the second of the s	With the second
		and the second state of th	Mark and the second state of the second state of the second secon
			The state of the s
		en y v v v v v v	The second secon
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this h	azardous substa	ince release*: 1,593 lbs.	

consideration all sources of the release at the facility or vessel. The normal range of the release includes all

releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across <u>all</u> sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from <u>all</u> sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for <u>each</u> hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- 2. Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonia.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

Calculat	ion of the SSI Trig	ger for a					
Hazardous Substance							
Hazardous		Upper					
Substance	Source	Bound					
Ammonia	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.					
	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.					
Upper B	ound for Ammonia	235 lbs.					

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part C)

CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

Part C - Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For <u>each</u> source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source.

You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

Normal Range

The normal range of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range.

Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For each source, follow the directions below to report each hazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you wish to report separately.

- 1. Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in most chemical supplier company catalogues.
- 2. Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year.
- 3. Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 4. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 5. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For each source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- 2. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- 3. Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture.
- 4. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardous substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
- 5. Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 6. Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- 7. Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
- 8. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.